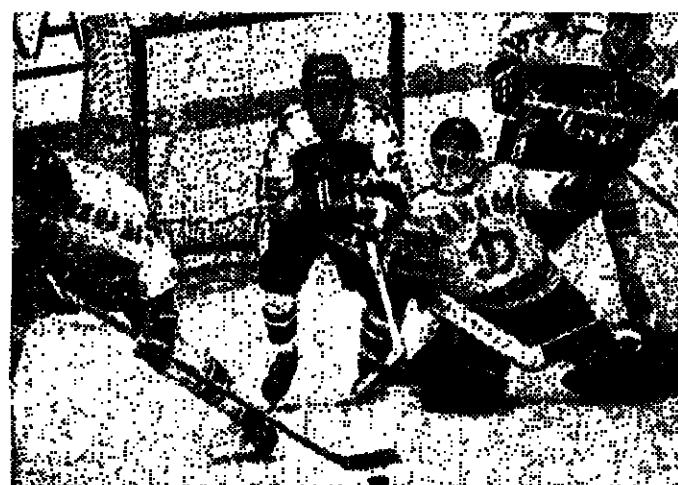


SPORTS



CAC threatening Dynamo's posts.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

MORE ACTION IN HOCKEY

Moscow Dynamo has captured the lead in the national ice-hockey top division championship by beating the Central Army Club 7-4. There is a lot to say about this big win over one of the world's ice-hockey aces, who rarely lose and have hardly ever gone down so miserably.

Dynamo's win was not accidental since they have prepared very well for the season, play with force and zeal and have able players. The odds are that the club has set its eyes on the title.

Between December 16 and 21 Moscow will host the "Izvestia" prize international tournament to be competed for by Czechoslo-

vakia, Sweden, West Germany and Finland. Soon after the meet ends, a USSR team will clash with an all-Europe team in the Luzhnik Palace of Sport.

The guests will field the best players in their teams while the Soviet Union will field Vladislav Tretiak, Alexander Maltsev and Valery Vasylyev who have quit competitive sport, for ten minutes during the first period.

Stand-by Soviet, Czechoslovak, Swedish, Finnish and Canadian teams will compete in Leningrad from April 1 to 6 for the "Leningradskaya Pravda" newspaper prize.

Canada is planning to field a team made up of aspirants to the 1988 Olympics.

Gennady LEONOV

Contention in the Hall of Columns continues

After beating Irina Levitina in the world chess title match Maya Chiburdanidze, in her capacity as triple title holder, has inaugurated a new chess club in the city of Volgograd where the match was held. Her colleague, triple world champion Anatoly Karpov, who inaugurated quite a few such clubs nationwide in his time, still cannot get back to his public activities, as his match vs Garry Kasparov is still in progress in Moscow's House of Trade Unions.

The duel, which started so precipitously (the champion was already leading 4-0 after the ninth game), is now dragging its feet, the score being the same after 18 games.

The rivals have set a record of sorts in such matches, the history of which dates back to 1886. By the 19th game, which had produced the longest series of draws — a total of nine — which do not count. The longest series of eight draws was registered in the 1927 match be-

tween Alexander Alekhine and José Raúl Capablanca.

We took leave of our readers after the 17th game. The next (Kasparov played White) was new Indian defence for the eighth time. It appears the rivals still have something up their respective sleeves in this opening. True, in recent years it seemed the defence favoured White but the present opponents, especially Karpov, have proved that Black, too, can make something real out of it.

The defending champion proved it exactly in the 18th game. At first the game was a repetition of the 18th but Karpov, playing Black, showed he did his homework properly, which was especially evident in the ninth, 13th, 14th, 18th and the 21st moves.

Ultimately Kasparov, desperately finding a road to success, sacrificed a Horse, which produced a stalemate variant and armistice was agreed upon in the 22nd move.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

PRESS CENTRE INTERVIEW

Lothar Karrer (Austria), "Schach Aktiv" magazine correspondent: Moscow is a genuine chess Mecca. This is the capital of a great chess nation with the biggest number of the world's chess enthusiasts, the biggest number of Grandmasters, a place where many world champions grew up, and where most exciting events are held. Not accidentally it attracts chess fans from other countries, including myself. I have visited the USSR

several times, and when I am asked about the Soviet players I know, my answer is: You better ask me who I do not know.

Jonathan Berry (Canada), "The Globe and Mail" correspondent: We see two geniuses in action, and I am not afraid to use this word. They are chess geniuses, which is why the important thing for me is not the score but their styles and why one of them has gained advantage.

ZALGIRIS IN THE LEAD

Kaunas Zalgiris has captured an individual lead in the men's basketball championship, beating their main rival CAC 98-88 in the closing game of the first round in an extra five-minute period.

Tbilisi Dynamo beat the Kiev Army Club 104-99 and Tskent Universiteti downed Kier Stroitel 103-89.

Zalgiris now leads with 11 wins and CAC has scored 10.

The two top teams which have led the third championship round have widened the gap separating them from the other teams — both in terms of play and in the standings, said national coach, Alexander Gomsky. This is not accidental. As is known, strong players play strong clubs, and the leaders feature striking players, many of them nine national team players.

These players are doing particularly well, and this explains its fine performance of their club and the national team in general. In Minsk Leningrad Spartak edged Riga VEP 66-63 at the last minute, Vilnius Sprog downed Moscow Dynamo 102-93 and Minsk RTI beat Vladimir Spartak 104-74.

Champions for the 16th time

The brothers Jan and Jindřich Pospisil of Czechoslovakia have won their fifth volleyball world title in Strasbourg. They beat Switzerland 1-0 in the decisive game. In the round-robin tournament the teams drew 3-3. West Germany, winner of the last two world tournaments, placed third.



A Soviet synchronized swimming team performed to the admiration of audiences at the Tashkent swimming pool, a major sports facility in Delhi. M. Chernyayeva, Ya. Gladkova, I. Zhukova, A. Zakharenko, S. Podolskaya and Ya. Ostrova showed a colourful and busy programme featuring acrobatics, duets and group performances. Pictures: an Indian parliamentary presents Mariya Chernyayeva with a prize during the performance.

LANCIA STEPS DOWN

Audi's Stig Blomquist and Lancia's Markku Alen will not compete for the world auto rally title during the two closing stages in the Ivory Coast and Britain. Blomquist and navigator Björn Cederberg have won the title because Lancia has withdrawn Alen's participation in the Ivory Coast rally.

Said Lancia technical director Cesare Fiorio: this season Alen has shown his best racing qualities but since the firm is now working on a new rally car engine we have decided to keep to one thing and drop from the last-but-one stage. We have not decided yet whether or not we will enter the British rally.

Both crews suffered setbacks in the latest San Remo rally.

dropping out due to car breakdowns. The points gap is still the same — Blomquist has 113 points and Alen — 90. But owing to Lancia's refusal to attend the next rally he will not be able to catch up with Blomquist and may even drop behind defending world champion, Finn Hannu Mikkola, who now has 86 points.

38-year-old Blomquist joined Audi in 1982 after a successful spell with Saab. Last year, he won a most gruelling rally in Britain and has won four rallies this season — in New Zealand, Greece, Sweden and Argentina. Altogether he totals ten wins during the world championships.

Boris MIKHAILOV

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed proposals by the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes and the All-Union Central Council of Labour Unions, on awarding the 1984 USSR State Prizes for outstanding labour achievements of exemplary workers of the all-Union socialist emulation drive. The awards were won by a large group of workers, collective farmers, foremen and superintendents who made the most noticeable contribution to the implementation and overimplementation of the Five-Year development plan; to the growth in production efficiency; to the rational use of raw and other materials and the improvement of the quality of products.

The meeting also discussed proposals on the award of USSR State Prizes for science and technology, literature, art and architecture. These awards are meant for the most significant contribution to the development of national technology, science and culture, as well as preparation of textbooks for higher, technical and secondary schools.

The Politbureau considered and approved the results of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko, Grigory Romanov and Nikolai Tikhonov and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmunkh. During the talks they discussed basic questions on further development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and MPRP, the Soviet Union and Mongolian People's Republic. The Politbureau noted that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation which meets the interests of the peoples of both countries, will develop steadily and unswervingly, further promoting and strengthening the socialist community's cohesion and successful accomplishment of tasks of socialist economic integration.

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Flowers honouring the memory of Indira Gandhi at the Indian Embassy.

Soviet people grieve over Indira Gandhi's death

The death of Indira Gandhi is met with grief and pain that Soviet people learnt about the death of the great Indian leader after a brutal attempt on her life, reads a telegram by Konstantin Chernenko

to the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress (I), Rajiv Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi served the Indian people to the last drop of her blood. Having stood at the head of the country's government for nearly twenty years,

Indira Gandhi steadfastly and confidently pursued the cause charted by her great predecessors—the leader of the Indian national liberation struggle, Mahatma Gandhi, and independent India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

India's grief is shared by mil-

lions of Soviet people. Indira Gandhi made a considerable personal contribution to the development and strengthening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India.

(Continued on page 2)

Telegram to Rajiv Gandhi

The people and the leadership of the Soviet Union attach great importance to the strengthening of the development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India, states a telegram sent by the USSR Council of Ministers to Rajiv

Gandhi on his assumption of the post of Prime Minister of India.

You may rest assured that the Soviet Union is further strengthening its economy and enhancing its international prestige, the telegram stresses.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has held the 39th session in the Cuban capital, Havana. This is the first time that the session attended by delegates from CMEA member-countries, was held in the Western Hemisphere. The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session summed up the first results of the implementa-

tion of the decisions adopted by the CMEA Economic Summit and mandates from the CMEA session at the 38 emergency meeting held in June, 1984, in Moscow.

In the communique released at the end of the session, the delegates noted that in 1983 national incomes in CMEA member-countries, on the whole, in-

(Continued on page 2)

UNESCO PEACE PRIZE AWARDED

The prize for the inculturing of peace attitudes instituted by UNESCO, has been awarded to the winners at the 1984 session of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The prize was awarded to the Soviet Union—Professor Bernard Kanner, Director-General of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and the USSR—Vladimir Varganov, who arrived in Moscow to receive the prize. J. Kanner stressed the movement's contribution to the cause of peace and the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war. He recalled that the organization was set up nearly four years ago on the initiative of the two world-famous cardiologists from the Soviet Union and the United States, who are bound by many years of friendship based on their professional interests in the preservation of human lives and on their common desire to consolidate mutual understanding between nations. The movement of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, continues J. Kanner, gives everyone the hope that, thanks to efforts being made by countries and peoples of the world, the nuclear threat to mankind can be eliminated.

the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has in accordance with Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution of the USSR considered and approved the request of B. J. Aliyeva, who has returned to Moscow, on restoring her citizenship of the USSR, and also on granting Soviet citizenship to Aliyeva's daughter Olga.



An International Meeting of the Working Youth has ended in Moscow with a mass anti-war rally in the "Small Sports Arena" at Luzhnik. The participants appealed to their peers to all the young people of the planet to unite in the struggle for a lasting peace and against the dangerous arms race, which is a catastrophe to all mankind. Photo by Alexander Kozlovskiy



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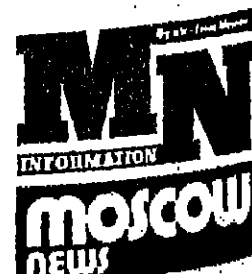
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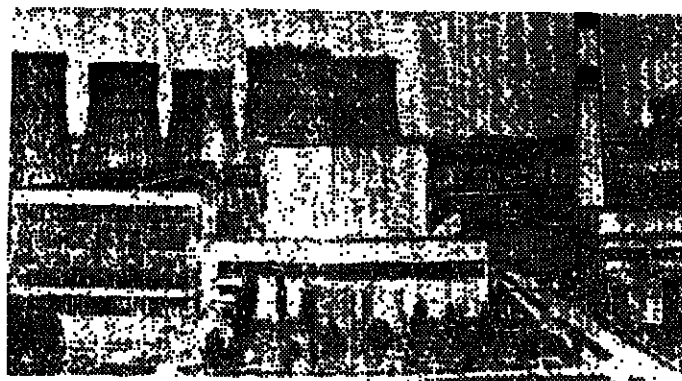
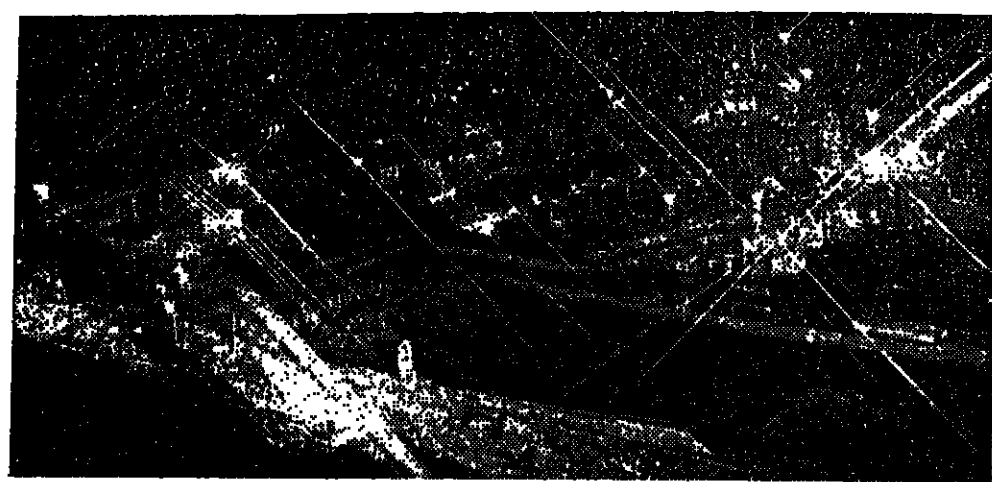
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ENERGY GIANTS

In the Khakass Autonomous Region, on the Yenisei River, the Sayano-Shushenskaya power station, the biggest in the Soviet Union, is currently being built. Pictured here is the station as seen from the lower pool. No one has dared to build an arch-gravity dam (242 metres high and 1,000 metres long) in such a site as the Karlov narrowing and on such great a river as the Yenisei.

Its eighth power unit has been put into commercial operation not so long ago, and before the end of 1985 its ten power units will have a total capacity of 6,400 megawatts. Siberia has plenty of hydro-energy resources, and it is only natural that this cheap energy

source is being employed in Siberia on a large scale to meet its developing requirements. In European USSR quite the opposite is true, therefore nuclear power is the main source of energy there. The right picture shows the Novovoronezhskaya nuclear power station, one of the biggest in Europe. It has already produced 155,000 million kilowatt-hours. It is also used as a training centre turning out skilled personnel for CMEA nuclear stations which are expected to operate 1,000 megawatt and more powerful units.



New cross-country tractor

Specialists at the Kharkov tractor works have added more advantages to the T-150K machines. Farms in the Ukraine and Byelorussia have already received the first batch of industrial machines with a set of extra wheels and a special device for mounting them.

Tests have shown that the tractor, reequipped with running gear, is much more efficient and economical than the normal wheeled and caterpillar types operating on over-moistened and weak soils. Thanks to lesser specific pressure on the soil, they do not skid and do not make the upper layer of the soil too dense. Apart from other advantages, it helps start spring

farming earlier than usual. The high steadiness of the twin-wheeled tractors also makes them suitable for work on slopes. Besides, they can carry large tanks and combine tilling with liquid fertilizer and herbicides. It has been proved that the use of such eight-wheel tractors in tilling, sowing and feeding crops, and in other energy-consuming operations boosts productivity and considerably cuts down consumption of diesel fuel.

Before the end of the year rural machine-operators will receive a thousand tractors with extra wheel sets.

DESERT LANDS BECOME FERTILE

Land-improvement specialists in Azerbaijan (the Transcaucasia) have begun implementing a long-term programme for pulling into use the virgin lands in the Dzhetranchele Sleppe.

Desert salines, from where five to six hay harvests a year will be made, are now a zone of guaranteed harvests. A powerful pumping station sends water to the man-made meadows, raising it from the Kura to over a hundred-metre height. Nearly all crops in Azerbaijan are harvested on irrigated lands. Helping the farmers are nearly a hundred reservoirs and hundreds of pumping stations bringing to the fields water from the Araks and Kura. Since

the beginning of the five-year development plan alone, water consumption in farming has more than doubled, and cotton, grain, vegetable and grape harvests have significantly increased.

A zone of guaranteed crops is now being created in the south of the republic, around the Velichay reservoir, the construction of which is in line with the country's Food Programme. This programme envisages irrigating 160,000 hectares of land in Azerbaijan over the decade. Half of them will come into service in the current five-year period (1981-1985), which is nearly twice as much as over the past five years.

Round the Soviet Union

POWERFUL MACHINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DYES, MEDICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY SPECIALISTS IN KHARKOV (IN UKRAINE) AND MOSCOW. The Ukrainian research institute has completed the assembly of the first consignment of such industrial equipment. Its operation considerably reduces the consumption of electric energy and increases output. Mass production of these machines is scheduled to start at the Kharkov plant of chemical machinery building in the Novgorod region of the Russian Federation.

SENIOR FORMERS OF SCHOOL NO. 132 BEGAN TO LEARN HOW TO HANDLE A COMPUTER IN THEIR SCHOOL COMPUTER CENTRE, DESIGNED BY THE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE CYBERNETICS INSTITUTE OF UKRAINIAN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The pupils study the fundamentals of programming on an automatic teaching system. At their centre schoolmaster not only the problems of a programmer and computer operator but also some computing.

THE RESEARCHER "AKADEMIK MIKHAIL LAVREYEV" HAS TAKEN BIRTH AT THE MOORAGES OF THE TERMINAL OF RIGA, CAPITAL OF THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LATVIA. The ship has been built at the shipyards of Finland and is meant for comprehensive investigations of the World Ocean.

FIFTY YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE DAY WHEN THE FIRST 57 STUDENTS BEGAN STUDIES AT THE TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE OF YAKUTIA. This laid the beginning for higher education in the autonomous republic. In 1956 the Institute was reorganized into university. Now its ten departments have over 8,000 students representing all the nations and nationalities of Siberia and the Far East.

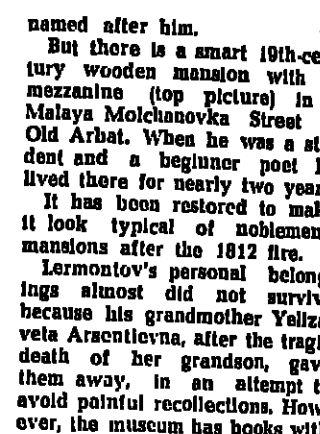
Places to visit

LERMONTOV HOUSE-MUSEUM



In one of his letters poet Mikhail Lermontov, recalling the Moscow period of his life, wrote: "Moscow is my native city and shall remain as such forever; there I was born, there I suffered much and there I overjoyed".

Unfortunately, the house where the great Russian poet was born, has not existed today. In memory of that place a square and a metro station have been



named after him. But there is a smart 19th-century wooden mansion with a mezzanine (top picture) in 2, Malaya Molchanovka Street in Old Arbat. When he was a student and a beginner poet he lived there for nearly two years. It has been restored to make it look typical of noblemen's mansions after the 1812 fire. Lermontov's personal belongings almost did not survive because his grandmother Yelizaveta Arsentievna, after the tragic death of her grandson, gave them away, in an attempt to avoid painful recollections. However, the museum has books with

autographs, paintings and drawings by Lermontov as an artist. The main goal of the exhibition is to show how the poet's personality and his talent shaped. In two years more than 100 lyrical poems, ideas of several poems and dreams were conceived here and the first attempts in prose made; here too, Lermontov worked on the early versions of "The Demon". All this was done by a youth who was not yet 18! Lermontov's House-Museum is open on Tuesday, Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 18.00 p.m.; on Wednesday and Friday—from 14.00 to 21.00 p.m.

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SOVIET RAILWAYS

Electronic tower clock

A bellry of the Uglich Kremlin has recently acquired a quadruple-faced clock. Its golden frame, one-metre ironwork hands and faces two metres in diameter with Roman digits have become an attraction of sorts for the town's residents and visitors. Like a century ago, the clock chimes every half an hour and not so many people know that behind its venerable appearance there is a twentieth-century timepiece based on electronic accuracy and precision.

The idea of giving the town a tower clock of its own to replace the one disappeared during the Civil War in the twenties, first inspired a group of young and ambitious engineering artists working for the Uglich watch factory. They designed a huge electronic timepiece which initially puzzled the factory personnel as their main products are watches. Yet they were not discouraged, and the reward in this new attraction of the ancient town.

Finds at Vyborg fortress

A sword with the famous "Hiltzlin" trademark, made eight centuries ago by middle Rhine armours, was discovered by Soviet archaeologists on the grounds of the fortress in the city of Vyborg on the Baltic Sea. There are only 12 such swords in world collections today, with five of them being kept at Soviet museums. One such sword was found during excavations on the grounds of the Vyborg Kremlin. The newly found "Hiltzlin" sword is one more bit of evidence showing that Vyborg has a longer history than is believed until now. An expedition

of Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Archaeology, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, unearthed remnants of an old settlement beneath the foundation of the fortress which was erected by the Swedes in 1293. The great number of objects of art and things of daily use of Karelian or Novgorod make indicate that already then, more than a thousand years ago, Slavic and Finnish living together. These were Finnish, Estonian and Karelian. Excavations at the Vyborg Citadel will be continued. An open-air archaeological museum is to be established there.

Science and technology

BEYOND THE PALE OF LAWS KNOWN TO CHEMISTRY

The axiomatic thesis in science that as long as particles in a solid body cannot move, neither can they mix, has been refuted by Soviet researchers. An unusual phenomenon which the known chemical laws cannot explain has been discovered by a group of researchers led by Academician Nikolai Yankolopov at the Institute of Chemical Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Academician told journalists that by subjecting some material to pressure and twisting at a time, the researchers found the emergence of active chemical reactions in it. In normal conditions, for instance, two atoms in a stone collide within a billion years, while this lapse is but several seconds in conditions of high pressure and shear.

The degree of mixing powders of two different metals under pressure and shear is astonishing, as totally homogeneous plates are formed. A thorough chemical analysis shows that the resulting monolith is a solid solution of one metal in another.

FIRE-RESISTANT OIL

Oil that can be safely added to a fire to extinguish it has been developed by the All-Union Thermal Engineering Research Institute.

The so-called oil fires are very fast and therefore very dangerous. To make a hydraulic power station workable tons of tonnes of oil are required every hour. Oil is fed under pressure next to hot pipes. Any leakage may develop a fire. The new fire-resistant oil does not have such a disadvantage. It has been successfully used for some time at the Kolskaya nuclear power station, and soon other energy producers will follow suit.

CHIP RAFTS FLOWING DOWN THE RIVER

Specialists in Perm, a city in the Urals, believe that the least expensive way of transporting wood chip to the user is by rafting it down the rivers, with rafts being made of chips placed in polymer containers. Right at a tree-felling site a sleeve made from a synthetic film is filled with chips and is then pressurized by a conventional brazing torch. A raft is made of several such five-metre sleeves.

Tests with them showed their reliability and excellent speed of rafting. They were delivered safe and sound to a paper works after having negotiated several hundred kilometres along the river.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet students: three components of social prosperity

Our correspondent has taken interview from Alexander LUNKOV, Chairman of the Student Council of the USSR

Q: What is the social status of students in the USSR? A: A few words about what this concept implies. European conference on the social status of students was held in Helsinki last year. Representatives from almost 50 national, regional and international student and youth organizations discussed accessibility of education, budgeting of instruction and living conditions of students.

Q: Let's discuss each of these items in particular, starting from accessibility of education. A: All forms of education in the Soviet Union are free to all. The expenses are shouldered by the state. For example, a year at school costs about 200 roubles, at a specialized secondary school — nearly 700, and at a university — more than 1,200 roubles.

Q: As far as I remember, a few years ago training a university student cost the state 1,000 roubles a year, today it is 1,200. Why so?

A: The increasing education costs in general are characteristic of the higher school in advanced countries. Colleges and universities are supplied with more advanced and, hence, costlier equipment, instruction aids, etc. But while in the US colleges the growing higher education costs (in 1983 and 1984 by an average of 10 per cent annually) directly told on its accessibility, in the USSR it passed unnoticed for students and their parents: investments from the state budget grew simultaneously. In 1980 some 40,000 million roubles were allocated from the state budget for the development of education, science and culture, in 1983—44,600 million roubles. This year another 3.7 per cent growth over the previous year is expected.

Q: What is the social composition of Soviet students today? A: According to sociological research, among all first-year students in the 1980-1970 academic year the children of workers constituted 37.1 per cent, and ten years later — 47.3 per cent. In some Soviet cities, such as Moscow and Leningrad, where there are many office workers, the number of students from factory workers' families is somewhat lower, in comparison with major industrial and agricultural centres, where children of workers and farmers make up as many as two-thirds of the total enrolment.

Q: The second point you mentioned is the financing of education. How are the things in this sphere? A: State scholarships form the basis of a Soviet student's budget. A scholarship ranges from 40 to 100 roubles per month depending on progress in studies. The better the progress, the higher is the allowance. I would like to stress that scholarships in the USSR are tax exempt. They are also paid during summer holidays.

Q: Finally, the provision of students with accommodation. A: More than 80 per cent of all students at full-time departments live in hostels. According to official figures, only 83 per cent of students get accommodation at hostels in Britain, 33 per cent in Finland, 30 in Sweden, 18 in Austria and 5 per cent in Switzerland.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STUDENT CREATIVITY IN USSR

This is the subject of an article in PRAVDA. Behind these creative activities, writes the newspaper, are great names in Soviet science.

The first student creative club was organized in the Moscow Bauman Technical Institute by Nikolai Zhukovskiy, father of Russian aviation. Today this scientific-technical society embraces more than 2,500 members, in conjunction with whom technical devices such as the shell zone, flexible-winged sports kite, the radio-controlled airship "Bumerang" and the multipurpose aerosat "Ais" were created. Tens, and even hundreds of course and diploma projects by students of Bauman Institute are recommended for adoption in industry every year.

Today, writes the newspaper, 2.5 million future specialists are engaged in research undertakings in higher schools. Every year thousands of graduates of higher educational institutions are awarded copyright certificates for their inventions and have worthy scientific publications to their credit. There are active construction, technological, architectural and design bureaus in hundreds of institutions of higher learning.

Several student creative collectives do not confine their activities to mere project designing; they also see to their successful adoption. Especially effective in this sense are the construction, scientific-productive, research and design-construction groups. A unique technological process has emerged here: in the course of the academic year the future engineers work out important technical documentations ordered by enterprises, while the summer is devoted to translating their ideas into reality.

INTERSTELLAR TRAVEL NOT FAR OFF

The development of radio-astronomical facilities gives ground to hope that within the next few decades they will help discover planets around lives-in stars closest to us, Vsevolod Troitskiy, Corresponding Member of the

USSR Academy of Sciences, writes in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in the article titled: "Forecast. Projects. Quests". They are more likely to be discovered in the optical, infrared and submillimetre wave bands with the help of extraterrestrial installations. Interstellar ships will be built and probes sent to one of the nearest stars lying within a distance of 5-10 light years. Of course, they will be sent, in the first place, to a star which is found to have planets near it. Such a ship will fly, with the help of a thermonuclear engine, at a speed not exceeding 0.1 of light velocity.

Giant space systems will be used in radio astronomy. Such systems will incorporate radio telescopes of over 100 metres with a distance of several hundred thousand kilometres between them (at present the longest distance between radio telescopes is limited by the size of the earth).

Vsevolod Troitskiy believes that in the first third of the 21st century one of the problems to be discussed will be that of limiting the production of thermonuclear energy, which will then become the dominant type of energy, and serious steps will be taken to use such types of energy which have always existed on earth as the energy of the wind, tidal energy, solar energy, etc., the utilization of which does not lead to an additional heating of the planet.

Finally, special big radio telescopes will be built to look for electromagnetic signals of artificial origin (from intelligent beings) throughout a perspective wave range. Signals from a considerable part of stars in the galaxy will be observed. The theory of origin and development of extraterrestrial civilizations will be further developed.

FANTASTIC REALISM OF YOUTH THEATRE

Artistic director Mark Zakharov, who leads the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre, which is often referred to as a theatre for the youth, shares his ideas on theatre performance in the newspaper MOSKOVSKY KOMSOLOLET.

We often tour the country and receive numerous let-

ters. Occasionally in these letters we are accused of "experimentation". However, behind this word is an evident, though reasonable, risk and necessary human enterprise.

Today, the theatre is faced with formidable competition from the cinema and television. Yevgeniy Vakhtangov's expression, "fantastic realism" appears in our theatre. There is the need to breathe cheerfulness, self-confidence into the audience, so that things fall in their right places in the final analysis. Herein lies theatre's main responsibility. As for methods, they are simply the means of attaining this supreme goal. Indeed, they can be rather diverse.

CONFIDENCE TELEPHONE

A prompt psychological service—confidence telephone has been operating in Moscow for the past three years. This encouraging, sympathetic companion of psychology is ever ready for a chat, it offers advice, comes down to earth and gives encouragement in times of need. As a rule it is consulted in critical situations.

Initially, this telephone service was organized as experimental basis, writes Prof. Anna Ambrams, head of the All-Union Methodological Centre for the Study of the Service of Extreme Human Conditions, in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. It has proved valuable during the three years of its existence throughout Moscow. Our contemporaries come up against a number of serious and strictly personal problems. Most people in need of psychological assistance, it has been realized, prefer the services of the confidence telephone, which is anonymous. We are consulted by many an adolescent, by a young man who faces what they consider to be a solvable problem, about which they discuss with their parents they have no confidence in. However, after consulting officials of our services, they find a way out of these problems.

Apart from psychologists, sociologists and other specialists, we attract lawyers to our work, continues the author. Experience has shown that for too many people approach us with questions which merely call for a lawyer's clarification. Thus, the scope of confidence telephone continues to expand.

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A scene from a ballet.

'TERPSICHORE'S MISCHIEFS'

The Moscow Classical Ballet concert ensemble has shown a first-night performance of the "Terpsichore's Mischief," a ballet programme arranged as a competition and a ballet review.

Libretto is by Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov, the ensemble's artistic directors. The ensemble is going to Tunisia and Algeria to show, among others, "Terpsichore's Mischief."

GUEST PERFORMANCES IN NOVEMBER

Days of Bulgarian Music will become quite an event in the musical life of this country. In Moscow, Leningrad, Vladimir and Kiev, concerts by the Symphony Orchestra of Plovdiv Philharmonic Society will take place. The soloist in these concerts will be Yevgeniya-Maria Popova. Singing and playing in a concert of masters of the arts to be held at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow will be such outstanding Bulgarian singers as Nikolai Gyaurov, Gena Dimitrova and famous violinist Mincho Minchev.

Coming on their first visit to Moscow will be the Hungarian Kaposvar Drama Theatre named after Csiky. The famous company of the Philippe Jenty Puppet Theatre (France) will make

their third appearance in the Soviet capital. Concerts of pianists from France, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Spain and Italy will be given in major cities of this country.

Lovers of the vocal art will meet with soloists from Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic.

On the stage of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre Anneli Alhanko, prima ballerina from the Swedish Royal Theatre, is to dance the title part in Adam's ballet "Giselle".

Represented on the tour poster from among the variety stars are groups and performers from Poland, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Spain and other countries.

The famous jazz trumpeter Kenny Ball of Great Britain is now in Moscow performing with his ensemble at the Rossiya Concert Hall. Since 1958 when the ensemble was set up, Kenny Ball has recorded 50 discs and is the owner of the honorable Golden Key of New Orleans — a coveted trophy for all jazz musicians. The programme which the ensemble will also show in Vilnius, Donetsk, Minsk and Leningrad includes pieces by Armstrong, Ellington, traditional jazz and arrangements. The famous "Moscow Nights" pleases the audiences immensely.

Photo by Vladimir Lushin



PROFILES

YURI KISELYOV

Children and war. What could be more horrible? The first Soviet children's theatres in Leningrad and Moscow, led by Alexander Bryantsev and Natalya Sals respectively, were set up at the height of the Civil War as a promise of a bright future, the virtues of which the theatres were to inculcate in their viewers.

Yuri Kiselev arrived in Saratov in 1943. The World War II was still raging on, but he was assigned the task of setting up a children's theatre. These were hungry, cold and difficult times. Like many other actors, Kiselev lived right in the theatre house for lack of alternative accommodation. But they got considerable assistance. Several actors were even recalled from the front to support the company — and this was in 1943, the year when the fate of the greatest and most horrible war in human history was being decided. But people believed in Victory and dreamed of the future.

Forty years or so have elapsed since. Those who saw Kiselev's early plays now come to see them with their grandsons. Kiselev has produced over a hundred plays on the stage of

the Saratov Children's Theatre and has been honoured with the high distinctions of the People's Artist of the USSR and the Order of Lenin.

Kiselev was invited several times to distinguished adult theatres but invariably refused — and would never discuss his reasons. Indeed, the adult theatre is fine but Kiselev has for 40 years been working for the future — children — which, you would agree, is quite honourable.

In general, Kiselev prefers action to words. Recently he produced the play "A Sausage, Bismarck and Others" based on a novel by noted Swedish writer Astrid Lindgren. Not long ago the Saratov company visited France, and there were viewers who doubted that such a professional theatre, with an enviable director and excellent actors, could emerge in far-away Saratov. Some even went so far as to claim that the actors came from Moscow... Kiselev would not argue the point, believing that the theatre speaks for itself. As for the actors — just come to the theatre studio, and you will see the way talented but inept youngsters develop into fine actors.



Talking about Kiselev one finds it not easy to stick to logical sequence because of the desire to tell everything and all at once. Maybe that is the influence of Kiselev's temperament. Being very constant in his chief preoccupation — working in a children's theatre — he is very versatile and spontaneous. For example, recently he staged Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" in a children's theatre — is that at all possible? Right after that they started rehearsing the play "The Adventures of the Know-Nothing" based on a renowned fairy tale by Nikolai Nosov. Action takes place in a land of little people — how is one to show them on the stage? For Kiselev there are no situations without outlets, and he put on stage as many as 14(1) twenty actresses for just one play.

Yuri Kiselev is now 70 years old, and forty of them spent with the Saratov Children's Theatre. Where does he draw his energy? Maybe from childhood, which is for him not just a friend, contemporary, but also — a teacher!

Andrei MAXIMOV

'MOSCOW AUTUMN' FESTIVAL

The traditional music festival, "Moscow Autumn", began in the Grand Hall of Moscow Conservatoire with the "Festive Overture" by Dmitry Shostakovich. It is dedicated this year to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War due to be marked in 1985.

The subject of war and peace in music features prominently in concert programmes alongside a wide range of other chamber and variety compositions, music for brass and folk orchestras.

The festival is to last for a week with 25 concerts on its programme, including compositions of different genres. Taking part are orchestras and choirs of Moscow and other cities.

Among the conductors are leading Soviet musicians — Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, Veronika Dudarova, Vladimir Fedoseyev and Yuri Simonov.

The sixth "Moscow Autumn" festival has turned into a real music fete for Muscovites and the city's guests from Union republics and from abroad — musicians and representatives of recording firms.

Soviet films in Budapest

The capital of Hungary will be the scene of a Week of Soviet Films early November. The city's major cinema houses will show the latest Soviet productions as well as earlier films made between 1924 and 1943 by famous Soviet film director Yakov Protazanov. The Hungarian "Magyar Hirlap" newspaper reports that the Week programme also includes a show of children's films and screen versions of Chingiz Altmatov's novels.

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WHAT'S ON?

November 3-5

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances of the Z. P. Pashkevich Opera and Ballet Theatre (Georgia). 3 — Strauss, "Salomea" (opera). 4 (mat) — Pashkevich, "Daisi" (opera). 4 (eve) — Kvernadze, "It Was in the Eighth Year" (opera). 5 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Sidelnikov, "Stepan Razin" (ballet). 4 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 4 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 5 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 5 (eve) — Pugni, Cilera, Vasilenko, "Samarkand" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 4 (mat and eve) — Gladkov, "Khollabych". 5 (mat) — Ziv, "Seven Little Soldiers". 5 (eve) — Suppl, "Die schöne Galathea".

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsk Prospekt). 4 — Cavallina, "Warlike Letters". "Small Album".

FILMS

Leo Tolstoy (Gorky Film Studios, USSR, in 2 parts)

This film by the noted film director, Sergei Gerasimov, is about the great Russian writer.

Cinecasts: "Rosniya" (2 Pushkin Sq., Metro Pushkinskaya). "Otkryay" (42 Prospekt Kirova). Metro Arbatskaya.

Zudov, You Are Needed (Mosfilm Studio, USSR).

Cinecasts: "Kiev" (30/42 Prospekt Prospekt). Metro Kirovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

All-Russia Museum of Revolutions (Pushkinskaya St.). About 20 works by the craftsmen from the Tuva Autonomous Republic. Old Tuva costumes, wood and bone carvings, stone figurines, and utensils from both Moscow and Tuva museums are on display. Daily, except Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

90 per cent—trade with this country

The USSR is responsible for 90 per cent of the Italo-Swiss trade firm Sogecred's international sales. In the eight years of its existence the company has participated in the realization of deals different in size and field, between a number of Italian companies and Soviet organizations, relating to both exports and imports. At the Upak Italia-84 exhibition, that has just closed in Moscow, Sogecred represented six Italian firms specializing in the production of packaging equipment.

Among the participants in our exhibition, Alberto Levi, president of Sogecred, told an MNI correspondent, some firms already have long-standing business contacts with the USSR. For example, S.I.R.C.E., displaying a line for packing liquid products, loose materials and so on, has been in the Soviet market for about 30 years. It buys in

this country equipment as well as raw materials. In its turn V/O Techmashimport has bought from the firm an installation for pouring and packing glues and a line for pouring varnish.

There are already a number of contracts between the firm and Soviet organizations, under which it delivered to Riga and Zhdanov lines for repairing containers. V/O Prommashimport bought from the firm of Wrepmatic a line for packing big sheets of paper.

The Sogecred company, stressed Alberto Levi, does its best to expand trade with the USSR. In order to strengthen these contacts the firm has concluded an agreement on cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology as well as with a number of foreign trade associations of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz: in the Soviet market today and tomorrow

The produce of the West German firm Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), which is a Klöckner subsidiary, is well known to Soviet machine-builders. These include engines for heavy and medium trucks, road-building machines, excavators, locomotives, ships for northern rivers and other machines used in the USSR.

Over the past 10 years, Hans Schneid, director of the KHD Moscow office, told an MNI correspondent, our Soviet sales are annually 70-100 million rubles. Apart from powerful diesel engines we sell to the USSR various agricultural machines and combine harvesters. At the International Spetsavto-284 exhibition, that has just closed in Moscow, the KHD showed a number of its latest development projects, specifically the biggest ventilated diesel engine, the production of which will begin shortly in the USSR on licence.

Our firm, stressed Hans Schneid, also pays much attention

to Soviet licences, as well as to the prospects for joint projects. We believe that this form of joint work will become the main trend of cooperation in the new Soviet five-year plan. The KHD studies most thoroughly long-range economic plans of the Soviet Union in order to submit later on concrete proposals on cooperation. Working in the USSR, personally I can say that I live according to Soviet five-year plans since correct orientation in your plans enables our firm to have stable positions in the Soviet market.

Meeting in Nakhodka

Stocks of sardines off the shores of Japan and the Soviet Far East have now reached 14 million tonnes. These estimates were made by scientists of the Soviet Union and Japan at a

meeting which closed here. The two sides discussed possible catch quotas for sardines, mackerel and other fishes.

Dr Takuska Watanabe, leader of the Japanese delegation at the talks, stressed that the Japanese side attaches great importance to cooperation in estimating fish stocks and duly appreciates the results of Japanese-Soviet studies.

Yuri Novikov, leader of the Soviet delegation, agreed with his Japanese colleague. Fish stocks, he said, depend on the capriciousness of Kuroshio Stream. A change in the direction of this current causes a change in water temperature, a reduction of fodder stocks and fish shoals. Thus, sardines which went away from the Soviet shores three years ago, have returned here again.

The fishing industry of the Soviet Far East allocates special vessels for joint Soviet-Japanese studies.

WELCOME TO BERIOZKA SHOPS!

Beriozka shops are well known to visitors to this country: tourists, businessmen, journalists and others. Traditional Russian souvenirs, items of folk crafts, books and consumer electronics are always available in these shops. Lovers of exotic objects will be interested in buying unique hand-made pieces from Central Asian republics.

Our country is traditionally hospitable. Treating a guest to a cup of tea is a must in a Russian family. And you may be lucky to be invited to a tea party with a samovar. It is something special. Now samovars are rare items but if you want to have one, Beriozka shops are at your service. To lovers of music, high class

USSR postage stamps in Finland

Soviet postage stamps will be displayed at the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Helsinki from November 5 to 12 within the framework of the traditional Soviet-Finnish Friendship Month. Three collections prepared by Moscow philatelists have been dispatched for the purpose.

Engineer Vladimir Shcherbakov presents a thematic collection, "V.I. Lenin in the line of fire".

"Pages of Soviet foreign policy between 1917 and 1941" is the collection of Vladimir Snegiryov, a diplomat and currently the Soviet Ambassador in Nigeria. He has collected

Philately

stamps and envelopes, including letters of prominent Soviet diplomats, reflecting peace-loving foreign policies of the USSR.

Nadezhda Kochneva, a mechanic of Mosfilm Studios, delivered to Finland her collection, "Automobiles", telling about the first stages in the development of the motorcar industry.

This is the second exhibition of Soviet stamps in friendly Finland. The first took place in February-March of 1984.

To mark the Great October



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 5-kopek stamp marking the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.